ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, $1 per square for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. IX. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1835. NO. 59.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company, will take notice that an Election will be held in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 9th day of November next*, for the purpose of choosing, by a majority of votes of the said Stockholders, by ballot, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorized, One President, Six Managers, and one Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year.

WALTER SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 19. te

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 7th day of November next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Patented Land,

late the Real Estate of *Samuel Waugh*, Esq. deceased, formerly of Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, containing

362 ACRES,

part of which is Limestone and part Slate stone Land, of a good quality. The improvements on the above property are a

LARGE TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE, *Two Double Log Barns*, Two Apple Orchards of good fruit, and there are also two never-failing springs of good limestone water near the house.

The above property will be sold together, or in two parts, to suit purchasers, one part containing 152 Acres, with the Improvements, the other containing 110 Acres, unimproved: each part having a sufficiency of good Timber-land. Said property is situated within one mile of Creider's Mill, and within two miles of Fisher's and Hoover's Mills. Any person wishing to view said property, will apply to Wm. Waugh, on the premises.

An indisputable title and possession will be given on the 1st of April, 1836.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when the terms will be made known by

JAMES GREASON, &
ROSS LAMBERTON,
For the Heirs.

N. B. If the above Property should not be sold on the day above mentioned, it will be offered for RENT, at the same time and place. J. G. & R. L.

Oct. 5. $3.75 ts

ALMANACS,

BY the gross or single dozen, for sale at the Apothecary and Book-Store of the subscriber.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 3. tf

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

This work will in future be edited by

Mrs. A. H. NICHOLAS,

who will receive the aid and advice of

WASHINGTON IRVING,
EDWARD EVERETT,
GULIAN C. VERPLANCK,
CHARLES F. HOFFMAN,

making the necessary selections for it.

New-York, June 15. tf

THE LADY'S BOOK,

A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose,

By the most celebrated Authors,

PUBLISHED AT $3 PER ANNUM,

BY L. A. GODEY,

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

Morrison's Pills.

The Hygein Universal Medicine

OF THE

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

REMOVING all obstructions in the intestines, thoroughly cleansing the bowels, giving purity to the blood, and thereby promoting its free circulation. Striking at the root of *all diseases*, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. For Sale at the Apothecary of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Court Referees to settle and adjust the disputed items in the account of Wm. Cownover, one of the Administrators of JOHN COWNOVER, deceased, and also to settle and adjust the amount and ascertain the advancements made to the heirs of said deceased, will meet for that purpose, at the house of Wm. M'Clellan, in Gettysburg, on *Friday the 20th of November next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SAMPSON S. KING,
WM. M'CLELLAN,
JAMES COOPER.

Sept. 21. td

SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Disease[illegible] and Gout, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30. tf

O'NEILL'S

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

For Sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER—where certificates of cures can be seen.

March 23. tf

POETRY.

THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

BY BISHOP HORN.

See the leaves around us falling,
Dry and wither'd to the ground!
Thus to thoughtless mortals calling
With a sad and solemn sound!

"Sons of Adam! once in Eden,
Blighted when like us you fell,
Hear the lecture we are reading,
'Tis, alas! the *truth* we tell.

"*Virgins!* much, too much presuming,
In your boasted white and red,
View us late in beauty blooming,
Numbered now among the dead.

"*Griping Misers!* nightly waking,
See the end of all your care,
Fled on wings of our own making,
We have left our owners bare.

"*Sons of Honor!* fed on praises
Fluttering high on fancied worth,
Lo! the fickle air that raises,
Brings us down to parent earth.

"*Learned Sophs!* in systems jaded,
Who for new ones daily call,
Cease at length, by us persuaded,
Every leaf must have a fall.

"*Youths!* though yet no losses grieve you,
Gay in health and manly grace,
Let no cloudless skies deceive you—
Summer gives to autumn place.

"*Venerable Sires!* grown hoary,
Hither turn th' unwilling eye;
Think, amid your falling glory,
Autumn tells a winter nigh.

"Yearly in our course retiring,
Messengers of shortest stay,
Thus we preach this truth unerring,
Heav'n and earth shall pass away.

"On the *Tree of Life* eternal
Man! let all thy hopes be stayed,
Which alone, forever vernal,
Bears a leaf that ne'er shall fade."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Life.—Oh, how many ties there are to bind the soul to earth!—When the strongest are cut asunder, and the spirit feels itself cast loose from every bond which connects it with mortality, how imperceptibly does one little tendril after another become entwined about it, and draw it back with gentle violence!—He who thinks he has but one love is always mistaken. The heart may have one overmastering affection, more powerful than all the rest, which, like the main root of the tree, is that which supports it; but if that be cut away, it will find a thousand minute fibres still clinging to the soil of humanity. An absorbing passion may fill up the soul, and, while it lasts, may throw a shade over the various obligations and the infinite multitude of kindnesses and tender associations that blind us to mankind; but when that fades, these are seen to twinkle in the firmament of life, as the stars shine after the sun has gone down. Even the brute and the lillies of the field, that neither toil nor spin, put in their silent claims; and the heart that would have spurned the world, settles quietly down again upon its bosom.

Swearing.—A King was riding alone in his house, and seeing a soldier at a public house door, stopped, and asked the soldier to drink with him, & while they were talking, the king swore.—The soldier said, sir, I am sorry to hear a gentleman swear. His majesty took no notice, but soon swore again. The soldier said, sir, I'll pay part of the pot, if you please and go; for I so hate swearing that if you were the king himself, I should tell you of it. Why would you? said the king. I should, said the soldier. His majesty said no more and left him. A while after the king having invited some of his lords to dine with him, the soldier was sent for; and while they were at dinner, was ordered into the room, and to wait awhile. Presently the king uttered an oath. The soldier immediately, (but with great modesty,) said "should not my lord, the king, fear an oath?" The king looking first at the lords, and then at the soldier, said, there, my lords, there is an honest man, he can respectfully remind me of the *great sin* of swearing, but you can sit and let me send my soul to hell by swearing, and not so much as tell me of it!

Love, passionate love, has its transports—but it is in hours of suffering that the unfathomable kindness—the fond, generous solicitude of woman's bosom can be wholly known—even to herself. Sorrow is the soil in which her affection (gentle and strong) best flourishes—tears are the dews that nourish it.

Sweetness of Temper—embellishes every accomplishment; it smooths the little roughness and asperities of life. It assists the judgment by keeping the passions temperate. It renders beauty more than lovely, and gives to the most ordinary set of features a charm, which is in vain to be sought for in mere beauty. In solitude it cheers and comforts, in society it instructs, delights, and conciliates.

An alternative to be thought of.—At the Anniversary Dinner of the public schools in Boston on Wednesday, the following toast was given by Edward Everett:

Education—A better safeguard for liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the schoolmaster, we must raise the wages of the recruiting Sergeant.

AN ORIGINAL.

The last number of the Knickerbocker, in an article descriptive of a Camp Meeting, relates the following specimens of pulpit sublimity emitted from one of the worthy divines who participated in the sylvan devotion:—

"When the hymn was finished, one of those dull souls arose, of whom not a few may be found in all persuasions, who seem ordained of heaven to make their audiences literal specimens of self-denial, by listening to their ministrations. He drawled out his vapid sentences in the worst and weakest taste; his text was from the parable of the rich man and Lazarus. In describing the beggar at the gate of Dives, he said, it is wonderful that the mendicant should have chosen such a position, for, said he, logically provisions in those days was sumptuous and plenty. Even the beggars got a good living—and Lazarus, no doubt of it, liked his place. Individuals of his calling did'nt then get from rich men's tables as they do now little bits of bread and tatur, and pork and pickle; no my hearers they got *great plates of pie*, and such things. Hence we view, that Lazarus was in danger, when surrounded with dogs that might have stolen half his victuals!"

"It came to pass, some months after this, that a friend of mine heard the same divine preach a sermon at the funeral of a middle aged lady, who was greatly beloved in the community where she died. Her family was large and highly respectable; but having moved a long time previous from a neighbouring state, little was known of their origin. The obsequies were attended by a large and sympathizing community. The preacher opened the discourse by speaking of the deceased, and the sad occasion which called them together. But, my friends, said he, unknown to you, I have greater cause for seriousness at this solemn time than any one before me. Even those surviving relations who are most interested at what I am going to say, have forgotten the time when long ago, and afar off, they once heard my voice. It is now about twenty years since the father of the deceased, and of her brothers and sisters, now seated with other relatives present, suddenly expired before my eyes. Yes, I had the melancholy satisfaction, among thousands of others, of *seeing him hung*. I read the hymn which was sung, ere he swung; and I hope—though he seemed not to relish my informing him that he would soon go from "works to rewards," nor to appreciate my kind advice generally—that as most persons who die from the scaffold generally do, he went to glory right off.

With this pleasing and complimentary reminiscence, the speaker took his text from that chapter in the book of Esther, wherein is recorded the execution of Haman. From this he drew neck and heels, the far fetched inference, that all earthly things are uncertain—and that it was equally hard to tell *how* as *when*, we should die. After a prolix "improvement," he concluded—to the great edification, doubtless, of the audience in general, and the mourners in particular."

A beef stealer caught stealing a beef by the beef itself.—An amusing piece of thievery took place not long since, near Logansport, N. York. Two persons undertook to steal a piece of beef from a neighbor who had killed an ox and left it over night in his barn, suspended with a stick between the flanks, in the usual way. They agreed that one should mount the cross stick and cut away whilst the other kept watch. He had scarcely commenced operations, when the sticks slipped from under him, the ribs closed and fairly locked him inside the carcass, his arms extending beyond his head, and his feet projecting from the neck of the animal; his companion fled leaving the prisoner to be released from his confinement by the owner of the ox, who upon opening his barn at sunrise, greeted him with a hearty "good morning."

Honey.—Mr. Francis Kelsey, of Newark, N. Jersey, we understand, says the Daily Advertiser, has devoted himself for 20 years past to the management of Bees, and has made some interesting improvements in cultivating, and especially in the mode of taking their honey. By means of the glass hive, with its appendage of glass boxes, tumblers, &c. the operations of the swarm are made visible, and the fullest possible opportunity is thus afforded to study their habits. A good hive usually contains a population of from 6 to 10,000. One hive, which a celebrated modern naturalist had the patience to examine, contained 1 female, (the queen, who tolerates no other of her sex in the empire,) 33 males, 5635 workies, 45 eggs, and 150 worms. To accommodate this population there were 3392 wax cells, for the use of working bees; 62 cells containing bees' bread; and 236 cells, in which honey has been laid up. Number of cells 3890, population, 5864. Such is this interesting community; an example of good taste and decorum, and obedience to the laws, as well as of industry and practical usefulness! A community which merits by its manifold virtues something better than the worst of punishment—to be destroyed by fire and brimstone. In the method practiced by Kelsey, we have all the benefit of their industry, without injuring the operatives. We confess that we esteem the discoverer of this humane expedient better entitled to the honors of a monument than Field Marshal Blucher. Blucher destroyed his thousands; the bee-benefactor has preserved his tens of thousands. Blucher's monument is of marble—the bees should raise one of honeycomb to their Preserver!

My Old Coat.—It is better to turn the old coat, said my aunt Prudence, than to run it in debt for a new one. But see, replied I, there is a hole in it! never mind that, said she, put on a patch; a patch upon the sleeve, is better than a writ upon the back.

Great Swimming.—A short time since says Galliguani's Messenger, eight of the best swimmers of the Austrian Garrison of Bregenz engaged for a wager to swim across Lake Constance, from that town in the Tyrol for Lindau, a distance of nearly six miles. They started at ten o'clock, and at three minutes before three o'clock, a private soldier, named Tutaja, reached the bridge at Lindau. In 32 minutes afterwards, he was followed by Lieutenant Cepharowistch. The six others only went about half the distance, and they were taken into the boats that attended them. The wind was blowing from the west, and the temperature of the water was 12 degrees of Reaumer, or 70 1-4 of Fahrenheit. This is perhaps the greatest distance ever traversed by swimming in fresh water. The two men who completed their task were perfectly blue when they landed, their pulse was scarcely perceptible, and several hours elapsed before their bodies resumed their natural heat.

Singular.—There have been many circumstances related of our revolution and the great men who projected and carried it through, which were they not so well attested, would almost induce a suspicion of their truth; but the following striking coincidence is one of which we do not recollect ever before having seen a notice.

Washington born Feb. 22, 1732, inaugurated 1779; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

John Adams born October 10, 1735, inaugurated 1797; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

Jefferson born April 2, 1743, inaugurated 1801; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

Madison born March 3, 1751, inaugurated 1809; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

Monroe born April 2, 1759, inaugurated 1817; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

The above is a list of five of the Presidents of the U. States, (all men of the revolution,) who ended their term of service in the 66th year of their age! John Q. Adams' term of service, had he been elected a second time, would have also expired in the 66th year of his age.

North Alabamian.

Most Horrible Catastrophe.—It is seldom that we are called upon to record a more horrible or shocking occurrence than that described in the annexed extract from a letter dated Boieville, (Miss.) Aug. 13th, 1835.

"A most singular and tragical incident took place in this village, that has cast a gloom over the spirits of all the citizens, and clothed one of our most respectable families in mourning. Preparations had been for some time making to erect a large four story mill and manufactory, in the east part of the village, and Tuesday last, was appointed for the raising. As it was a matter in which the public had taken a great interest, the whole population of the surrounding country assembled, arrangements were made for a large dinner party, and a bough house was erected for the females. With a view of surprising the women, some young men had the night previous secreted in a thick grove of bushes 200 yards from the bough house, a 9 pound field piece, heavily loaded, intending to discharge it when the party were seated at the table. Unfortunately it was pointed directly at the opening of the bough house.

Some wretch in the mean time had taken a cat, confined its legs, and placed it in the gun. When the party were seated at the table the cannon was fired. Mrs. Blakeson, the wife of the chief magistrate of the village, who was at the head of the table, had that instant risen for some purpose, when the cat struck her just below the shoulders, and passed through her body. She uttered a single scream and fell lifeless into the arms of a lady who was next to her—she was a highly accomplished and interesting lady, and the mother of seven children, the eldest being but six years old.

The cat passed over the whole length of the table, upsetting several decanters and pitchers, and its head was driven through an inch board at the east end of the bough house, where it stuck.

The authorities have offered a reward of $500 for the conviction of the miscreant who was the author of this diabolical piece of mischief.—*Western Herald—or Richard Adams Locke.*

According to recent returns believed to be accurate, the population of the city of New-York and suburbs is about two hundred and eighty-five thousand. A pretty considerable town!

ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Temperance Society of Fairfield, on the 7th Sept. 1835,

By SAMUEL SPRECHER.

[*Published by request of the Society.*]

MR. PRESIDENT:—The cause which we espouse, and for whose advancement we have assembled, addresses its claims to the consciences and sympathies of all men. An examination of these claims cannot, therefore, be either improper or unprofitable. If they be just, we will not be the last to abandon them; if just, we despair not of their cordial reception with a large and respectable audience.

This confidence is not based upon a romantic view of human nature; but upon the constitutional truth, that all men of every character do, in the abstract, agree, that whatever is right should be done. He who originally made us capable of discerning between virtue and vice, has also placed in our constitution an instinctive disposition to approve the one and disapprove the other. But two things, therefore, can prevent accession to the claims and co-operation in the advancement of a good cause: either an obstinate determination to resist the dictates of conscience, or the want of such investigation of its evidences as, in the presence of truth, will always produce conviction. Our appearance in this house of God, on this occasion, precludes the former idea, and presupposes, that we either favor the Temperance Society, or if not, are willing to hear its claims. Of beings constituted as we are, nothing more honorable can possibly be predicated, than the character of candid, sincere inquirers after truth. It bespeaks the highest wisdom. To err is human; but to persevere in error, without reflection, is brutal. It is perfectly human in the mistaken bigot, from an error in faith, to anathematize thousands of souls, created by the same Almighty hand, and redeemed by the same precious blood with his own; but his inhumanity is shown by his unwillingness to hear the voice of truth and reason. It was perfectly human, in the mighty monarch of Israel to violate the laws of Him who had caused him to exchange the shepherd's crook for the royal sceptre; but it would have been unreasonable, in the highest degree, had he persisted in evil, after his condemnation by his own mouth, and the convicting declaration of the Prophet, "Thou art the man!"

Acquiescing then, as we have supposed we all do, in the duty of candid examination, let us proceed to inquire what is our duty in reference to the temperance society. Such an investigation will be embraced in the questions—*why* should we, and *how* can we effectually promote *temperance?*

Why should we promote it? We answer, because *intemperance* is an evil of such magnitude, that it becomes our duty as patriots and philanthropists to do so. Passing by its heinousness as a sin against the laws of God and nature, it will be necessary, for the support of this position, to notice only some of its pernicious consequences. Among them we may enumerate a pecuniary loss to the virtuous citizens of the country. The expense of ardent spirits to the nation was estimated, some time since, by a very competent person, at $94,428,000. But the drunkard, not the temperate man, you say, sustains this waste of money. What! the drunkard! Is he, whose miserable hovel presents nought save the pitiable spectacle of a poverty-stricken, destitute, forlorn, and more than widowed mother, surrounded by a famishing offspring, clothed in tatters, and more than orphans as to every blessing of life, be it food or raiment, respectability, education or religion—is he the man who pays this enormous sum? True, his is the original cost; he does business largely for a while—but by his inevitable bankruptcy, leaves his sober neighbor to discharge his debts. Do you ask what debts? Go, ask the guardian of the poor, who is the author of all the wretchedness of that weeping mother and those crying children, whom he is about to admit to the public board, at the public expense! You anticipate his answer. Yes, the drunkard's vice is the great source of all this national loss. It is felt in the erection and support of nearly all our penitentiaries, prisons, and alms-houses—felt in the prosecution of 70,000 additional criminals, and the maintenance of 200,000 additional paupers—and felt in the payment of $100,000,000 additional taxation.

Let the patriot and the philanthropist look at this subject. If a corrupt administration, for the sake of aggrandizement, burdened the country with but the fiftieth part of this taxation, how soon would they not sound the alarm! How ready would they not be to sacrifice their ease, their peace, yea their very lives, to save the country from their ruinous policy! And is not the evil equally pernicious, and as justly alarming, whether produced by the monster intemperance or the monster ambition?

But let them look beyond this to the moral loss which their country sustains. Should some inhuman tyrant usurp our government, keep 800,000 of our citizens in a state of abject submission—cut off from all the prospects and blessings of civil society—made a stigma upon their friends and the country—and annually devote 30,000 to the most ignominious death: what patriot, who can feel for the honor and prosperity of his country—what philanthropist, who can sympathize in human suffering, would not rise up, armed with all the energy of a just cause, and impelled by the resistless impulses of a righteous indignation, to dethrone, arrest, condemn, and banish from human sympathy and human society, the hated author of all this mischief! And why should the action be less prompt or powerful against the monster intemperance, whose devastations among our countrymen are infinitely greater and more lamentable! Yes, infinitely greater and more lamentable! for to the former men could be slaves physically only. He might bind the body in chains; but the immortal spirit, despising the gross contact of material fetters, would soar aloft in its own essential freedom, and think, feel, and act, with its own native dignity and independence! But to the latter the slavery is of the soul. He contracts its operations to a narrower and still narrower compass, draws the magic cord tighter and tighter, crushes power after power, until the captive is led heedless and helpless to the altar of immolation. The public treasury might again be filled by economical management, or the timely intervention of power might restore the subject of tyrannic oppression to his country, to his friends and to his family; but what sum or what power can regain the drunkard's lost confidence with his fellow-men—with the wife of his bosom, or repair his ruined physical, intellectual, and moral constitution, his blighted reputation, or his blasted hopes for time and eternity!

Yes, let them look at the loss of the drunkard to himself. Oh! who can describe the horror of the desolation of that soul, when the storm of human passion, raised by intoxication, and prevalent over conscience, has passed by! Go, look at the once promising youth, blinded by appetite, reckless of danger, and regardless of consequences, rush into the mire of drunkenness, render morbid his moral sensibilities, and unfit himself for the enjoyment of happiness, both here and hereafter; and tell, if you can, what sum or what power can repair his demolished intellect, replace reason upon her throne, and restore him the lost dominion over his lawless passions. Go, read, if you can, in the horrid distortions of the raving madman's countenance, what, in human loss, is equal to the overthrow of mind! Go, view the last scene of drunkenness upon the murderer's scaffold—consider what there is in heaven, on earth, or under the earth, which he can give in exchange for his life—in exchange for his soul! Go on into eternity, and behold a being destined to be an inhabitant of the celestial city not made with hands, eternal in the heavens—destined there to enter upon the full fruition of that "exceeding and eternal weight of glory," which "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor heart conceived"—destined, high on the hills of immortality, with unstained hand, to strike the harp of eternity, and with unpolluted lips to chant the praises of redeeming love—destined, with capacities enlarging as new scenes and new truths are developed in the revolution of eternal ages, finally to vie with the tallest archangel or the brightest seraph, in the presence of light inaccessible;—behold that being sink down—down—to depths of endless pollution, to depths of endless woe—and comprehend, if you are able, what is the loss, or what can make the reparation!

But let them proceed one step farther, to a scene of still more imperious claims upon their sympathies. Vastly harder still, is the misfortune of those who are inevitably involved in the consequences of the drunkard's misdeeds, through life. Vastly harder, because it is not only irreparable but unavoidable. Other evils may be anticipated and averted. The pecuniary loss of the country can be removed—the moral loss of the country can be supplied—and the youth can resist the temptation to drunkenness: but what human eye can foresee or human wisdom enable the suffering wife, or the hapless children, to avert the bitter curse of a drunken husband or a drunken father.

The innocent female, lovely as the mountain rose, and pure as the dew-drop appending to it—ignorant of a deceitful world, having roamed only delightedly among the varied scenes, and culled only the sweet and the beautiful: what suspects she of the killing frost to blight the fair region of her existence? Her bosom a stranger to grief—her spirit enthusiastic with hope, and her imagination glowing at the prospect of Elysian fields and the anticipation of purer felicity, yet to come—what dreams she of the foul monster's breath to blast all these fancied scenes of bliss? How much less does she ever suspect that the chosen object of her affection, is not only to disappoint her imaginary hopes, but to be the author of her positive and irremediable misery? That he who is now the ardent lover, is to be her tormentor.—How can she suspect it, he is kind, he is affectionate, he is virtuous—yes he is virtuous, her pure soul could approve no other. From a vicious object she would shrink as from the presence of the hateful adder: but he is virtuous, and why may she not sacrifice the protection of parents, the society of friends, and the tender endearments of home, for his sake? There is no reason. She brings him all her affections, herself commits them to his protection. Who can now persuade her, as she prepares hand in hand with him to walk the path of life—that her existence which dawned in loveliness and peace—whose sun rose without a cloud and now shines in meridian splendor, must have an eve of sorrow and that sun set in darkness? Must she be disappointed? Alas, the soft and delicate tendrils of her soul are so twined around him—he cannot falter or fall, but she trembles and bleeds. The monster has passed by, the deed is done, and she is a drunkard's wife.

Is this a mere picture of [illegible] an original in real life? [illegible] of thousands of shades of wretchedness in our country, and asking why the hopes and happiness of a once virtuously confiding woman were blighted, I bring to your ears, the response of a thousand trembling voices:—*My husband is a drunkard?* Must we ask of tens of thousands of weeping children, what cut them off from all prospects, saw the prospect of wretchedness, and bring to your ears the response of tens of thousands of little voices—"*My father is a drunkard?*" Oh! is there a mother here, who, while con-

templating this scene is folding her smiling infant closer to her maternal bosom? To her I appeal. Oh! is there a father here whose fancy may have pictured to his view, his own son or daughter as an actor in this sad tragedy—to him I appeal, to confirm our position that every patriot and philanthropist should promote the temperance cause!

Our second inquiry is, how can we effectually promote it? While the mighty stream of intemperance—wave following wave, with 300,000 victims, and annually plunging 30,000 into the gulf of ruin, is passing on;—Whilst we hear at its source, the fears and anxieties of the fond parent or the affectionate wife, expressed in reference to him who has just embarked—whilst we hear, on every side, along its bounding course, the mother's complaint, the orphan's cry, and the deafening curses of the despairing debauchee—whilst we behold its thousand tributaries pouring in their supplies from the region of moderate drinking—where shall we attempt to raise a barrier? To what place does reason point as the scene of successful action! Does she direct us to buffet the mighty torrent, or the insignificant rivulet? To dry up the stream or the fountain? Will you attempt, by moral persuasion, to reform the drunkard, or to prevent the sober man from drinking! We adopt the latter. If you choose the former you must haste.

Behold your patient, in the midst of the flood,

"On the dubious wave of error toss'd,
His ship half-foundered, and his compass lost,"

asleep, and unconscious of the rapidity with which he moves. Haste to arouse him from this slumber of death. Reason eloquently of moral rectitude—and the fitness of things. Paint to him in all the glowing colors of fancy, the beauties of virtue. Talk of its loveliness, its sublimity, and of the certainty of its leading to peace, to honor, to happiness, to all that ennobles the human character, or delights the human soul! Ah vain trumpery of morality! Ah foolish ostentation of philosophy! In vain, ye strike your tinkling cymbal and your sounding brass! He sleeps on, or if he wakes, 'tis but to admit the truth of what you say, but preferring his slumber, nods again!

In the confirmed drunkard's stage of the evil is not the place for effectual effort, in the proposed reformation. Nearly all his moral energy is gone. And though temperance societies, by use of means appertaining exclusively to them, have rescued a comparatively small number from final ruin, yet the drunkard's case is almost hopeless. In other men there is still a conflict of the intellectual and moral powers against the appetites and passions: but in him mind and conscience are smitten. Others have still retained from the original wreck of our nature a few scattered fragments of human dignity and energy: but his soul is motionless and rudeless as the eastern waters, barren and fruitless as the eastern deserts. The touch of moral death is upon him. And while the hated monster, whose loathsome folds are coiled about him, and whose foul breath is paralyzing and blighting his soul, retains his hold, you plead in vain. No matter, in what varied or vivid colors, you paint to him the dignity of his immortal nature;—no matter, though you show him that he is destined to pass through all that is sublime and interesting in the blessedness, or awful and appalling in the wretchedness of an eternity to come;—you plead in vain. No matter though you could sum up and present all the motives, which truth and reason, God and man, heaven and hell afford, you plead in vain. Seldom could you lure him from wallowing in the mire of his own pollution;—seldom could you induce him with heaven-erected face—with the consciousness of a soul swelling with the energies and stamped with the impress of immortality—to arise and walk in the dignity of man. "My dear young friend," exclaimed a drunkard, whom we once attempted to reprove, when in the act of taking the inebriating cup, "let my fate warn you never to taste this delusive poison. I know," continued he, "that hell will once be my portion; but if I now stood upon the brink of my grave, I know not, that I could refrain from this drink," and he swallowed it down.

The whole history of temperance affords one continued and ever accumulating evidence of the fact, that to "touch not, taste not, handle not," is the only radical and effective principle of reformation. Before its adoption, good men, as now, deprecated intemperance. The patriot and philanthropist, did, then, as now, turn with anguish from scenes, where men's minds became so blinded, their circle of thoughts so contracted, their hopes so sunk, and their prospects so circumscribed, that they seemed to know no happiness, save to quaff the cup of liquid destruction, and they failed not to express their disapprobation. From the bench of justice—the sacred desk—and from all our moral and benevolent institutions, their unanimous and united sentence of condemnation upon the beastly vice, went out; but the reformation was attempted at the wrong stage of the evil. Men struck at the top instead of the root of the tree—attempted to dry the fountain by dipping from the stream. Intemperance consequently proceeded without any visible check, until men met him on the radical principle of entire abstinence from the use as a beverage of any thing which can induce the evil.

This is the only safe method. No medium ground is secure—no middle course effectual. To indulge occasionally, is but to open the highway to confirmed drunkenness. There exists not on earth the drunkard who was not once a moderate drinker. No man can suddenly become a sot—alcohol is repugnant to the sober man's taste—the appetite must first be formed. Nor has any one, who drinks however measuredly and carefully, the least assurance, of not being, at last, found among the number to constitute the 300,000 wretches who disgrace the nation. He may boast the consciousness of remaining moral power; but let him remember that the murderer who is about to expiate upon the scaffold, for the honor of his country's laws, violated through intoxication, once possessed the same feeling. But if a favorable temperament or a fortunate combination of circumstances, should save him from the impending ruin, how does he know, how many among the thousands around him, of different constitutions, and in more fascinating temptations, after following him to the boundary of moderation—will stop not where he stops; but pass on, to the drunkard's shame, the drunkard's misery, and the drunkard's grave. How does he know how many or who they may be——perhaps his near and dear friend—his relation—his brother, or perhaps the joy of his life, and the hope of his old age—his own well beloved son?

If a principle so indispensably necessary, can be shown to be entirely practicable, it cannot fail to commend itself, as the first in importance for our inquiry. And this is easily done. Actual experience has proved it to demonstration. We have the evidence of 2,000 of the most eminent physicians of almost all civilized countries—the evidence of men of all ages and ranks—from the ancient Roman and German soldier to our own army and navy—from the ancient Rechabite to the modern Christian, that ardent spirits to men in health, are not only useless, but injurious. We have the testimony of 2,000,000 of our fellow citizens, in all climates, from the chilly north to the torrid south—on the bleak mountain and upon the stormy deep—the testimony of men in all circumstances, bond and free, in the cottage of the poor and indigent, and the mansions of the rich and opulent:—the testimony of men of all occupations—on the farm and in the workshop—at the glowing furnace and in the subterraneous mine—affording a combined mass of evidence to bring out beyond the possibility of doubt the moral demonstration, that the principle we advocate, while indispensably necessary, is also entirely practicable.

To meet our inquiry, and to support the foregoing principle, we have one thing more, for which to contend.—If all men practised entire abstinence, our method would be complete: but as such is not the case, something still is wanting. This radical principle needs support. A large proportion of our fellow men do not adopt it; an influence to be exerted upon them, is therefore necessary. Hence the duty of every temperanee man to give publicity to his practice—to sign the abstinence pledge. If his example be favorable, it must be made known. If his influence be valuable, it will be doubly powerful and effective, when exerted in connexion with others. A thousand mountain rills, in separate channels, would dry up, which, in one, would form the mighty, the majestic, the resistless river.

This is the more necessary, because the influence of the friend of temperance, who refuses publicly to give the signature of his name to the temperance pledge, is exerted against his own favorite cause. The cause of temperance, in the eyes of its enemies, is now identical with that of the temperance society. He, therefore, who is not openly and decidedly for us, is against us. All who do not declare for us are claimed by the enemy of all soberness. And as there is not an individual in this house without influence—an influence, which gathering force from each revolving year, may be felt by generations yet unborn, there is no such individual, male or female, out of the bosom of the temperance society, who is not exerting that influence against the cause of temperance.

Finally: A public signature to the pledge of the temperance society is necessary, because it is the only known means of accomplishing the so much desired temperance reformation. Its very nature is such, that its universal prevalence would presuppose the banishment of intemperance. And time has shown, that such a universality of its existence is practicable. A few years ago, there was scarcely an impediment to the march of the enemy: now there is hardly a spot in the land, from the largest city to the smallest village, where it is not met by the open opposition of the wisest and the best of men. It has brought under the pledge of entire abstinence from the manufacture, use and sale, of ardent spirits as a beverage, more than 2,000,000 of our fellow-citizens—exerted an influence, visibly such, as has stopped more than 4000 distilleries—reduced its sale by more than 8000 merchants—banished its use from more than 1200 of our vessels—and reformed more than 12,000 drunkards; beside which, it has brought down the disapprobation of every friend of humanity upon the man who dares, in public, to lift the inebriating bowl.

The good effects embraced under this brief summary, we shall not attempt to delineate. They are so ineffable in themselves, sink so deep into the foundations of society, and extend so far into all the various ramifications and sources of human happiness, that thought cannot grasp—what tongue shall tell them?—What more can we do, when she, whose tongue is prompted by a heart which actually felt the transition, from continued anxiety to perpetual peace—from constant suffering and abuse, to never-failing comfort and love—can only exclaim, "God! I thank thee for the temperance society!" And if this but partial influence of its principles has thus alleviated human misery, what would be the glorious consequence of their universal adoption and practice. How much less frequently would we then hear the bitter lamentations of widows and orphans? Where, then, shall be the fault, if intemperance be not banished? When, in the future, the groans and the cries, the tears and the sighs of human suffering, send their eloquent embassy to the righteous court of Heaven, upon whom will they plead for vengeance—upon the there senseless drunkard, or the present sober opponent or neglecter of the temperance society?

We will urge the point no further. The whole subject under discussion has reduced itself, you perceive, to a very narrow compass—to the thrilling alternative, whether you will join the temperance society, or, by refusing to do so, tacitly give your sanction to the existence and continuation of the fearful evil we have attempted to depict? It is a question of incomprehensible magnitude, and importance in its consequences [illegible] to yourselves—answer it in the presence of your wives and your children. Answer it beside your sacred hearths, and with hand upon your family altars. Answer it in the presence of your country and your fellow-men. Answer it to your God and to posterity.

Temperance associates—if ever you have felt the importance of prompt and untiring effort in this cause—if ever, heretofore, you have felt that the sacred privilege of free inquiry and independent action, so much encouraged by our constitution and people, can be properly exercised only by sober, reflecting men—how should that feeling be heightened in the present portentous times! Now while error and superstition are propagated with all industry and skill; now while the subject of slavery is agitating the nation, paralyzing the minds of the wisest and the best, and its bitter curse is beginning to be felt; now while the dark and portending cloud is thickening about our heads, and the occasional flashes quivering, and the distant thunder rolling, tell of the approaching storm—Oh! do you not feel, more than ever feel, that those who are soon to appear upon the stage, to act their part in that fearful drama, should meet their awful responsibilities with brains undisturbed by the fumes of intoxication, and hearts unpolluted by Bacchanalian revelry?

Proceed, then, with undaunted courage & redoubled vigor, in your determination to maintain the good cause. If you succeed, future generations will bless your memories; if not, you still have your reward. Yes, the peace & approbation of your own conscience will be your constant & never failing reward. Joyful thro' life will be the consciousness of doing & having done your duty. And consoling, believe me, in the solemn hour of death, will be the reflection, that whilst you were endeavoring, in obedience to the sympathies of your nature, to alleviate human suffering, you were also bringing out to fairer view, and developing in all its native heavenly beauty upon your immortal souls, the divine image of the greatest of all philanthropists—of your blessed Lord and Savior—who went about doing good."

Various Matters.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.

It is our painful duty to record one of the most horrible enormities ever consummated by the hand of man. This morning, about 8 o'clock, the wife of *John Cowan*, a cabinet maker, living in Walnut street, a few doors above Columbia street, returned from market, and a quarrel ensued between her and her husband, concerning some change, and he becoming enraged, seized an axe and struck her on the head, and completely crushed one side of it; seeing the effect of his blow upon his wife, the wretch assaulted his two children, who were shrieking at her side, and almost entirely severed the head of one from its body, and with a blow despatched the other. The eldest was about 4 years of age, and the younger probably two.—The murderer instantly fled, and had proceeded over Mill creek bridge, about three and a half miles from the scene of his crime, when he was overtaken by the officers and conducted to the jail, followed by an immense crowd, who were so exasperated, that they would no doubt have *Lynched* him, had he not been hurried off on horseback to the prison.

On his arrest, he stated that he had murdered his wife, and he knew he should be hung for it, and he killed his children, because he was determined to leave no offspring to be disgraced by his crime. We have never seen our community in a state of greater excitement, than that occasioned by the horrors we have described. The murderer is a man about 28 years of age, medium height, dark hair and eyes, high cheek bones, aquiline nose, narrow chin, a red scar on his left cheek, and a countenance, on the whole, unmarked by any expression of evil, but on the contrary of rather an amiable appearance.

An Elephant in Arch street.—One day last week, the good people of Arch-st. were called to admire a new object on the side walks.—"Hurrah," said the boys, and they threw down hoop and marbles to see the stranger. "Bless me," said the old ladies, "what is all this!" and all ran to the windows and doors to see the wonder. A noble elephant was coming down the street, as dignified as the Grand Mogul, proceeded by an officer with a pole, and followed by an attendant with a spear. The procession moved onward amid the admiration of the thronged street, and the "half-reasoning" animal turned hither and thither his proboscis to signify his approval. Those who occupied the side walk moved respectfully away. At the corner of Arch and Fourth street, against the wall of the Friends' burying ground, a woman has long kept a table for the sale of apples, pears, pepperminis and other dainties. She saw the approach and fled, leaving her stock in trade.

When the elephant came to the table, he stopped short, turned his eye upon the goodies, picked up an apple, mumbled a chesnut, and grunted a little at the blows which his attendants showered upon his side. The old lady watched the operation with considerable anxiety. At length the elephant thrust his trunk into a basket under the table, where the poor woman had placed a recent large purchase of excellent butter pears. The good woman groaned audibly, and the man plied his spear to the animal's haunches. The beast brought out one of the pears with his trunk, and put it into his mouth, and evinced a disposition to go on, but no sooner had he tasted the delicious, juicy fruit, than he braced back his feet again, thrust his trunk into the basket, and again swallowed a pear. The man with his stick pounded, he with the spear goaded, and the poor woman cried aloud; but the elephant paid no heed to blows nor remonstrance, but continued his pleasing operation until every pear was transported to his stomach: and then he walked away. The owner subsequently sent the woman some money as much as he thought the pears cost, though he did not know how good they were.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

The census of the city of New York, as far as it has been taken, shows a material disparity in the relative numbers of males to females. It is stated in the Herald that eleven out of the fifteen wards show an excess of 10, 577 females over the males, and it is supposed that when the census is completed, the surplus females will reach 12,000!

SNOW IN VERMONT.—Snow is said to have fallen to a great depth in Franklin County, Vt, on the 30th ult. How many feet deep is not mentioned, but the St. Albans Journal says its weight was so great that it broke down and overturned forest and orchard trees in all directions.

Extract of a letter, dated

BETHLEHEM, Pa. Oct. 14.

A melancholy tragedy happened in Allentown this morning. The Prothonotary of Lehigh County, Charles Craig, Esq. cut his throat with a razor, and was found dead. No reasons are assigned for this dreadful act. He was for several weeks past quite dejected or melancholy. It has cast a gloom over the whole town.

Phil. paper.

Within the last fifty years, probably more than twelve million copies of Webster's Spelling Books have been actually and absolutely "used up" by the children and youth.

A letter published in N. York from Port-au-Platt gives quite a favorable view of the present condition of Hayti.—Such is the feeling of security, that all the cash remittances to the Cape and Port-au-Prince, (from Port-au-Platt,) a distance of nearly three hundred miles, through lonely woods, &c. are conveyed in the shape of doubloons, by an *unarmed footman*, and no failure or interruption is on record. The population of Hayti, at present, amounts only to one million, but is rapidly on the increase. Each new settler (negro,) is entitled to nine acres of land for himself, and as much for each member of his family.

AN ENTIRE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY.

Granville, in Ohio.—Dr. Andrew Reed, in the Narrative of his visit to the American Churches, just published, gives the following account of Granville, in Ohio:

"Granville is a small town, which I believe, is wholly religious. As a settlement it deserves notice. It was made by a party of ninety persons from New England. On arriving at this spot, they gave themselves to prayer, that they might be directed in choosing their resting place in the wilderness, and enjoy the blessing of God. At first they rested with their little ones in the wagons; and the first permanent building they erected was a church for divine worship. The people retain the simple and pious manners of their fathers. They all go to church; and there are four hundred in a state of communion. They give one thousand dollars a year to religious institutions. One plain man, who has never allowed himself the luxury of a set of fire irons, besides what he does at home, gives one hundred a year to religious objects. The present pastor is a devoted man, and very prosperous in the care of his flock. Some of his methods are peculiar, and might be objectionable or impracticable elsewhere. He meets his people in districts once a week, in turn, for instruction. He keeps an alphabetical list of the members, and places each name opposite a day of the month throughout the year, and on that day all the church are to pray for that member. He has overseers in the districts, who are to make an entry of all points of conduct under separate heads during the year; and to furnish a full report to him at its close. This report, and the names of the parties, he reads from the pulpit, with rebuke or commendation, and the year begins afresh. Every one knows, therefore, that he is subject to report; & in a small community, where there is neither power nor will to resist, it must act as a strong restraint. Of course, the drunkard, the sabbath breaker, are not found here; and what is yet better, on the last report, *there was only one family that had not family prayer.*"

We were told a few days since in Washington, that a gentleman of Paris had left by his will, about ONE MILLION of Dollars, for the purpose of endowing a National University in that city. We learned also that the constituted authorities of the city had received official information of the fact, with a copy of the will. The Alexandria Gazette alludes to the rumor. Could not the National Intelligencer satisfy public curiosity on the subject?—*Fredericksburg Arena.*

We have the pleasure to inform our friend of the Arena, that we believe his intelligence is substantially correct. We learn that information has been received by the Government, that such a bequest was made by some English gentleman of fortune, and that the sum of 200,000 pounds sterling will in all probability insure to this city for the erection and endowment of a University. The money, we understand, was bequeathed in the first instance to the only son of the testator, but in case of his death without heir, to go to the City of Washington for the purpose above stated. That contingency occurred, and the princely legacy accrues to the City. It is probable that the President will communicate the fact to Congress early in the next session.

—*Nat. Int.*

THE WEBSTER VASE.

The presentation of the silver Vase, to Mr. WEBSTER, at the Odeon in Boston, attracted a vast concourse of the citizens, both male and female. The Hon. Francis C. Gray presented it in behalf of the citizens of Boston, accompanied by an appropriate address, in which he stated, that it was a proof of the high estimate in which the public services of Mr. WEBSTER are held, and an humble indication of gratitude to the man, who has proved himself both able and willing to defend the constitution of his country. In an eloquent reply, Mr. WEBSTER descanted upon some of the principles of our government and their abuses. The Boston Atlas gives the following abstract:

"He spoke of the dangers which threaten the Constitution from sectional jealousies—local prejudices—and party strife; from the usurpation of undelegated power by any branch of the Government, and particularly from its absorption and concentration in the Chief Magistrate of the Union. He dilated with fervent and manly eloquence on this last peril; and on the system which has been for so many years, so successfully pursued, expressly tending to vest in the President, alone, all the influence and authority of the government. He spoke of the power of removal, and repeated with eloquent distinctness the opinion which he last winter established so conclusively on the floor of the Senate, that the power of removal DOES NOT BELONG TO THE PRESIDENT—but that it is naturally incident to the power of appointment—and is consequently shared with the Senate. He spoke of the system of spoils—of distribution of offices as partizan rewards—and intimated that a Government sustained by such a system could only be considered as encamped upon the country.

He said that his opinions on all constitutional questions were known; that he wished them to be known; that he had no views which he desired to conceal. To those opinions, he pledged his faithful adherence. He was bound—restricted—hedged in—committed. He was committed to the Constitution—committed to the States—that their rights should not be infringed by the general government; to the general government, that its rights should not be infringed by the States. He was committed to the restraint of Executive Power—to the reduction of Executive Patronage. He was committed to the Union of these States—from a principle and feeling founded in an expanded attachment, and shrinking from every thing that had a tendency to narrow and confine that attachment. It knew no local bounds—no sectional partialities or jealousies. To the principles which he had maintained, he pledged an eternal fidelity; for he believed them to be conservative of our government and its institutions. He should never abandon them; and he conjured all who heard him—if he ever faltered or failed in their support—to brand him as a recreant to the cause of civil liberty,—and to follow onward—straight onward—in the path which their duty to the Constitution and the Union pointed out to them."

It is stated that ten thousand persons were assembled to witness the presentation; two thirds of whom were obliged to depart without being able to get into the Hall. The ladies, who were numerous on the occasion, appear to have suffered many inconveniences from the rudeness of the crowd. A Boston paper, speaking on the subject, says:—

"A number of laughable circumstances occurred the other evening in front of the Odeon. One lovely Cinderilla lost her slipper, which being exhibited next morning upon the premises, so delighted the eyes of a wealthy bachelor of this city, by the beauty of its proportions, that he, incontinently, freely and unconditionally offers his heart and hand to the beautiful "unexpressive she," who, as Pedro has it, is able to put her foot in it; and we opine there will be great paring down of corns on this momentous occasion.

Many of the ladies were so roughly handled in the press, that when they emerged from the *melee*, they exhibited but very few of those lovely proportions which are incident to the softer sex—their bishops being any where but in the right place. Some lost their shawls, others their veils, and others again escaped with the loss of small pieces of their gowns."

☞The following correspondence is interesting to the public, as Gen. HARRISON is likely to be a prominent candidate for the Presidency.

HARRISBURG, April 22, 1835.

To Gen. W. H. HARRISON—

Dear Sir: As chairman and secretary of the State Committee of the Democratic Anti-masonic party of Pennsylvania, we beg leave to address you on a subject of importance, both as respects yourself, and the party we have the honor to represent.

Your name has been frequently and honorably mentioned in this State, as a candidate for the distinguished office of President of the U. States; and as anti-masons we have been called upon to avow ourselves for or against you. Before we determine the line of conduct proper to be pursued upon this momentous question, we beg leave to be assured of the fact, whether you are or are not, in principle, an anti-mason, as known & recognized by the Anti-masonic party of Pennsylvania.

The interest we feel in this matter, we hope will be our excuse for thus addressing you; and therefore we respectfully solicit a candid and explicit answer.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
JOSEPH WALLACE,
JOSEPH SHOCH.

REPLY.

CINCINNATI, May 6, 1835.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 22d ult. written in behalf of the antimasonic [illegible] directed to me at North Bend, I have had the honor to receive.

You state, "that my name has been frequently and honorably mentioned in your State as a candidate for the distinguished office of President of the United States, and that as anti-masons, you have been called upon to avow yourself for or against me, and that before you determine, you wish to be assured whether I am or am not in principle an anti-mason, as known and acknowledged by the antimasonic party of Pennsylvania.

As I am not informed of the principles which govern the antimasonic party of Pennsylvania, otherwise than that they are opposed to masonry, I must leave you to judge of my principles and opinions in relation to that order, from the fact, that neither myself or any of my family have ever been members, and from that of my having been in situations where the strongest inducements existed to become a member, arising from the example of my intimate friends and associates, and that at a period when the society had never been impeached either in relation to its general tendency or to the conduct of any of its members.

You will readily conclude, gentlemen, from this statement, that I have never been partial to the masonic order. But I should feel that I had been deficient in candor, and disappointed your expectations of the "explicit reply" which you request, if I were not to add, that should it ever be my fortune to be elevated to that high office to which I have been designated by the partiality of some of my fellow citizens, I could on no account suffer my opinions of masonry to influence my conduct to the prejudice of those who differ, and amongst whom, however they may err in relation to masonry, are to be found a full proportion of the talents and the public and private virtues of the nation. If masonry is an evil, it must be corrected by public opinion, by the people themselves, not by their agents, and least of all those who administer the government of the U. States. By them no qualification of a citizen could be admitted which is not declared by the Constitution itself, no participation withheld in the advantages which it is its great object to secure to every description of citizens.

I am aware that all the consequences of a constitutional disqualification might be produced and the letter of the instrument remain unbroken, but I could never be the instrument to effect any object in that way; the oath and the moral obligation under which all our public functionaries act, would in my opinion be violated as much in one case as the other, and the ultimate effects equally fatal to our institutions. Forms and literal adherence may remain when the substance has departed. From the general tenor of your letters, gentlemen, I am led to conclude that you are not unfavorably disposed towards me, and that I may expect to receive your support, if after a strict examination of my political principles, they should be found to accord with yours. If then any of those friends who are exerting themselves to place me in the high office to which you refer, should inquire of me what they are to expect in the event of their success, I answer every thing that could be required of one possessing a grateful heart, by those from whom he had received the greatest personal favors, but who believes that debts of that kind could not be discharged by the violation of any public obligation, and that powers vested in the Chief Magistrate of the Union, were given for the advancement of the public interest and not to requite personal favors or gratify personal animosities.

My personal and political friends must therefore, be content, in the event of the accomplishment of their object, to stand upon the same ground with the rest of their fellow citizens, possessing like qualifications of the head and heart, and equal devotion to the principles of the Constitution. The difference in the professions and opinions of men, who are candidates for the votes of their fellow citizens "before and after obtaining them," was remarked upon upwards of two thousand years ago, by one of the most distinguished of the Romans.—From the experience we have had, it appears that the denunciation of the patriotic Consul against some of his cotemporaries, might sometimes be not inaptly applied in our own country and generation. And I may reasonably expect, that the professions I have made of regard to the Constitution and the principles upon which it is founded, may be sneered at by some, openly decried by others, and received with distrust by a large portion of those to whom I am personally unknown; but I should consider myself fortunate indeed, if after having devoted years of my life to the service of my country, and repeatedly filled offices of the highest trust, and one particularly where nearly the whole powers of government over an intelligent people were placed in my hands, I should be able to offer no other guarantee to the faithful performance of any other trust, but a profession of good intentions.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen; with great respect,
Your fellow citizen,
W. H. HARRISON.

To J. Wallace and Samuel Shoch, Esq. Chairman and Secretary of the State Committee of the Democratic Anti-masonic party in Pennsylvania.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 15.

The slight hopes of the Whigs for the political regeneration of New Jersey have been disappointed. Our friends could not be induced to make the exertion indispensible to success. They could not generally believe that we had it in our power to succeed. This was the great obstacle. The only counties known by us here to have returned Whig Delegations are Essex and Middlesex. Somerset was lost by less than 50 votes; and so, we understand, was Bergen. From other counties we have nothing definite; but as two of the counties on which we mainly relied for regeneration, are against us, we yield all as lost.

We have heard but little of the Ohio election.

THE ELECTION.—The following returns are believed to be nearly correct—most of them are official.

	Ritner	Wolf	Muhl'b	F. Con.	A. Con.
Adams,	1517	406	911	646	1894
Allegheny,	3848	2854	378	4671	487
Armstrong,	1099	1874	188		
Beaver,	1669	1066	254	2529	88
Bedford,	2067	1581	46	976	1749
Berks,	3022	1723	4194	2338	5568
Bradford,	1239	1504	406	2842	63
Bucks,	3584	2534	929	2538	3330
Butler,	1315	1063	237		
Cambria,	670	568	37		
Centre,	1066	1702	446	530	2341
Clearfield,	323	335	295		
Chester,	4051	1799	1577	2546	3308
Columbia,	767	869	1246	1308	795
Crawford,	999	878	814		
Cumberland,	1748	1492	1137	2264	1965
Dauphin,	2320	781	719	1104	1629
Delaware,	1240	699	403	932	1031
Erie,	1632	993	158	2755	108
Fayette,	1708	1132	1378	2755	108
Franklin,	2207	1423	1336	1523	2709
Greene,	1075	366	997	2053	68
Huntingdon,	2555	1324	423	2562	1325
Indiana,	1524	990	13	1451	471
Jefferson,	246	369	3		
Juniata,	763	588	211	605	839
Lancaster,	7018	4283	471	943	7008
Lebanon,	1968	621	435	437	2032
Lehigh,	1914	841	1204	905	1943
Lycoming,	1277	1159	935	1449	756
Luzerne,	1480	618	1886		
Mercer,	1686	522	875		
Mifflin,	866	909	109	575	677
Montgomery,	3014	1747	1599	1555	3160
Northampton,	2560	3135	458		
Northumberl'd,	882	784	882	656	1791
Perry,	760	701	802	955	1126
Philad'a. City,	5042	1801	1351	2213	4444
" County,	5591	6033	2754	5570	5798
Pike,	65	620	88		
Potter & M'Kean,					
Somerset,	2031	542	89	251	1217
Schuylkill,	833	456	1172	886	1327
Susquehanna,	807	833	565		
Tioga,	468	858	176	1428	14
Union,	2050	583	596	590	968
Venango,	523	789	443		
Warren.	252	425	210		
Washington,	3175	2462	386	3692	379
Wayne,	226	744	85		
Westmoreland,	2192	2652	757	3651	881
York,	2665	1070	1658	410	3238

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.

City of Philadelphia—George W. Toland, Abraham Miller.

County of Philadelphia—George N. Baker, Francis J. Harper, Jesse R. Burden.

Chester and Delaware—Geo. W. Smith, Francis James.

Montgomery—James Paul.

Bucks—William T. Rogers.

Northampton, Lehigh, &c.—Peter Newhard, Peter S. Michler.

Berks and Schuylkill—Paul Geiger, Jacob Kreba.

Dauphin and Lebanon—John Harper.

Lancaster—John Strohm, Jacob Hibshman.

York and Adams—David Middlecoff, James McConkey.

Cumberland and Perry—C. B. Penrose.

Franklin—David Fullerton.

Northumberland & Union—Isaac Slenker.

Mifflin, Huntingdon, &c.—George McCulloch.

Lycoming, Centre, &c.—Alexander Irvin.

Luzerne and Columbia—Uzal Hopkins.

Susquehanna, &c.—Almon H. Read.

Bedford and Somerset—Henry H. Fore.

Westmoreland—Sam'l L. Carpenter.

Washington—Isaac Leet.

Allegheny—Cornelius Darragh.

Beaver and Butler—John Dickey.

Fayette and Greene—John A. Sangston.

Armstrong, &c.—Meek Kelley.

Mercer, &c.—Thomas S. Cunningham.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia city—Thomas S. Smith, C. B. Trego, Joseph B. Smith, Lewis Krumbhaar, Jas. Hutchison, Henry S. Spackman, Wm. B. Reed.

Philadelphia county—Wm. Wagner, John Thompson, John W. Wynkoop, Sam'l Weyant, Geo. Norton, Truman M. Hubbell, Robert Buckman, Jas. Comly.

Bucks—George Harrison, Wm. Watson, Benjamin Reigle, Isaac M'Carty.

Chester—E. F. Pennypacker, Charles Brooke, John Hutchison, John Parker.

Lancaster—Edward Davies, Geo. Mayer, Samuel S. Patterson, Abraham Kauffman, Thomas Neal, Maxwell Kennedy.

York—Jacob Kirk, Joseph Garretson, Wm. Cowan.

Cumberland—Chas. McClure, D. Emmert.

Perry—Frederick Rinehart.

Berks—John Ulrich, John Jackson, John Shitz, Wm. Hottenstein.

Schuylkill—Henry W. Conrad.

Northampton, Wayne & Pike—John Huston, Charles E. Weygandt, Isaac Stout, Nathaniel A. Woodward.

Lehigh—Alexander Miller, Wm. Leohr.

Northumberland—Lewis Dewart.

Union—Ner Middleswarth, Wm. Montelius.

Columbia—John F. Derr.

Washington—Joseph Lawrence, John H. Ewing, Edward McDonald.

Westmoreland—John Hill, John Stoffer, Wm. Graham.

Armstrong—James Douglass.

Indiana and Jefferson—James Taylor.

Fayette—Jas. A. McClelland, J. Huston.

Bedford—John Metzgar, David Hunter.

Franklin—Thomas Carson, John D. Work.

Montgomery—Wright A. Bringhurst, Wm. Schall, Robert Stinson.

Dauphin—David Krause, Jacob Gilbert.

Lebanon—John Krause.

Luzerne—Benj. A. Bidlack, Thos. Smith.

Susquehanna—Bela Jones.

Bradford and Tioga—Samuel W. Morris, David Cash.

Huntingdon—Geo. Hudson, Henry L. McConnell.

Beaver—Jas. Clarke, [other not known.]

Allegheny—Henry M. Watts, John Walker, Sam'l Frew, Wm. Kerns.

Butler—Geo. W. Smith.

Mifflin and Juniata—Wm. Curran, Jas. Watts.

Delaware—Wm. Mendenhall.

Somerset and Cambria—Joshua F. Cox, John Gebhart.

Lycoming, Potter & McKean—John A. Gamble, Thomas Taggart.

Greene—Thomas Burson.

Adams—T. Stevens, James McSherry.

Centre & Clearfield—John Hasson, James Ferguson.

Crawford—Thomas Atkinson.

Venango and Warren—James Hull.

Erie—John H. Walker.

Mercer—Walter Oliver.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. Oct. 12, 1835.

☞Flour in Baltimore $5 75.

☞In a small part of our impression last week, the votes for and against a Convention were transposed, showing a majority for instead of against. The vote was, for, 646; against, 1894.

☞The vote for Senator in this district was as follows:

	McConkey.	*Small.*
Adams,	1738	1108
York,	2727	2644
	4465	3752

☞Full returns of the vote on the Convention question have not yet been received. We incline to the opinion, however, that there is a majority for it.

☞At the late commencement of Washington College, Pa. the degree of A. B. was conferred upon the members of the Senior class, and the degree of A. M. upon 9 Alumni of the College, amongst whom we observe the names of Dr. SAMUEL E. HALL, of this county, and JOHN MILLER SWENEY, of Ohio, formerly of this county.

☞ROBERT F. MCCONAUGHY, Esq. of this place, was admitted to practice law, at the last Court in Washington county, Pa.

We mentioned two or three weeks since, that an extraordinary load had been hauled by the team of Mr. D. ZIEGLER, of this town. It appears that this has been exceeded; for the team of Capt. HENRY WALTER, of Menallen township, on Saturday last, brought to town, a distance of six miles, a large Mill shaft, which the former was unable to move more than a rod!

☞BEAT THIS!

I raised a Potato on my farm which weighed 2⅞ lbs.

NATHAN WRIGHT.

Menallen township, Oct. 23, 1835.

You are beaten, friend Wright: Mr. Cress of this place, has raised one which weighs 3 lbs. 5 oz.!

☞The vote at the late Election, as correctly as is ascertained, stands—Ritner, 93,599; Wolf, 66,111; Muhlenberg, 38,722. For a Convention, 65,194; against a Convention, 66,628.

There is a very large majority of Whigs and Anti-masons in the Legislature.

Caution.—We understand there are counterfeit $20 notes of the North Western Bank of Virginia, in Wheeling, in circulation. There was one stopped in the city this morning, which had been altered from a $5: it was dated March 6th, 1831, No. 734, letter C. payable to T. List; and was clumsily altered.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Beware of Counterfeits.—We learn, says the Baltimore Patriot, that counterfeit five dollar notes on the York Bank, are in circulation. They are of the old plate, letter B. payable to W. Wagner, and dated Feb. 2, 1830. This, we believe, is the first attempt to counterfeit any of the issues of this institution.

A son of Mr. John Kohler, of Mount-Pleasant township, Adams county, fell from a hickory tree on the 6th instant, and expired on the same day.—*Hanover Herald.*

Recovery of a large part of the money from the Bank at Savannah.—In consequence of information received at the Police Office in N. York a few weeks back, two Police Officers were sent to Savannah, who have recovered $69,700 of the money which was stolen from the Bank.

A fire occurred at Huntsville, Alabama, on the 6th inst. which destroyed twenty tenements, including the Huntsville inn.

A serious fire occurred at St. John's, N. F. on the 20th September, which destroyed about 60 buildings, and from 70 to 80 families were rendered houseless, many of them entirely destitute.

MARRIED,

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gutelius, Mr. *Thomas W. Withers* to Miss *Elizabeth Bollinger*, both of Germany township, Adams county.

DIED,

On the 19th inst. Mrs. *Susannah Shriver*, wife of Mr. Conrad Shriver, of Straban township, aged 70 years.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE instruction in this Institution is this day resumed, under the direction of Miss R. REYNOLDS, with the most flattering prospects. Parents and guardians are assured that nothing will be left undone which may contribute to the mental improvement of those pupils entrusted to her care.

Gettysburg, Oct. 26. 3t

FOR RENT.

A TAN-YARD,

SITUATE in Emmitsburg, Frederick county, Md. formerly occupied by Jacob Troxell, consisting of 29 lay vats, 1 limes, 1 pool, and all other necessaries, being all in complete order, having one of the latest pattern of Bark-mills, and has also the advantage of running water the greater part of the season, with two wells of never-failing water attached to the same. Terms will be moderate. Apply to CATHARINE TROXELL.

Emmitsburg, Oct. 26. 3t

NOTICE.

THE first instalment of the subscriptions to *Pennsylvania College* is now due. Subscribers will please call with the Treasurer, and pay the same.

J. B. McPHERSON, *Treas'r.*

Oct. 26. tf

OUT LOTS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE,

6 OUT LOTS

of Land, in the Borough of Gettysburg, and near thereto. They are under good fence and well improved.

WALTER SMITH.

Oct. 26. 3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers wishing to decline business, feel disposed to

Sell off their Stock of Goods

on reasonable terms, to any person wishing to commence the Dry Good and Grocery business. The situation would be a desirable one, as the rent of the Store will be moderate, there being but one other Store in the place, and having a good surrounding neighborhood.

For particulars, apply to

DAVIS & GROVER.

Littles-Town, Oct. 26. tf

NOTICE.

THE Account of George Deardorff and John Wolford, Assignees of AMOS GREIST, of Latimore township, is filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Adams county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at the next Court to be held for said County, on the *Fourth Monday of November next.*

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

Oct. 26. tc

NOTICE.

THE Account of John Wolford, Assignee of WM. UNDERWOOD, of Latimore township, is filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Adams county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at the next Court to be held for said County, on the *Fourth Monday of November next,*

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

Oct. 26. tc

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TEACHERS take notice, that the Board of School Directors for Straban township will meet at the house of Abraham King, Esq. in Hunterstown, on *Saturday the 21st of November next*, to receive proposals and employ Teachers for the winter season. Male Teachers are respectfully invited to attend.

By order, R. M'ILHENY, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 26. td

Public Sale.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 13th day of November next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A Tract of Patented Land,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, one mile from Hunterstown, on the old Chambersburg road, adjoining lands of John Dickson, Esq. Jacob King and others, containing

120 ACRES,

about 100 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance in good Timber. On the premises are a

two-story Log House,

and a Bank Barn, the under part made of brick and stone, a thriving Orchard of choice fruit, and a never-failing well of water a few yards from the door, and also an excellent spring with running water on the farm; a suitable portion of the land is meadow of the first quality; the situation is delightful, and will recommend itself.

Terms of sale—one-half of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of April next, when possession will be given; the balance in six equal yearly payments without interest.

Attendance will be given by

JAMES GREGORY.

Oct. 26. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Thursday the 19th day of November next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following Property of GRISEL PEDEN and JOHN PEDEN, deceased, viz.

A FARM,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Alex'r Campbell, Peter Trostle and others, containing **170 *Acres***, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

LOG HOUSE,

Log Barn, and other necessary Buildings, with two wells of water and pumps therein; about 120 Acres of clear land, and a due proportion of timber-land; about 20 Acres of excellent Meadow; there is also a number of choice Fruit trees on said Property.—*Also,*

Mountain-Land,

adjoining Joseph Chamberlin, and others. Persons desirous of purchasing the above property, can be shown the same by *Thomas J. Cooper*, in Gettysburg, or the subscribers.

THOMAS RIED.

Agent for the heirs of John Peden.

GRISEL PEDEN.

Oct. 26. ts

N. B. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of CATHARINE LECKEY, deceased, and also in pursuance of the last will and testament of MARY LECKEY, deceased, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Tuesday the 1st day of December next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A LOT OF GROUND,

situate in said Borough, at the corner of South Baltimore and High-streets, bounded by a 14 feet alley, and a lot late the property of George Welsh, Esq. on which are a two-story

Frame House, with a

Back Building, a Log Stable, &c. &c.; a never-failing well of water convenient to the house, a fine garden, and a variety of fruit trees.—*Also,*

3 valuable Building Lots,

fronting on High-street, and separated from the above property by said alley, and having also an alley in the rear.

Also—at the same time & place,

21 Shares of Stock

in the Bank of Gettysburg, and 4 do. in the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company.

JAMES BARR,

Executor of Catharine Leckey.

MOSES M'CLEAN,

Executor of Mary Leckey.

Oct. 26. ts

☞The notes given at the sale of the personal property are now due. Those interested will please call and settle.

Public Sale.

WILL be offered for sale, by Public Outcry, on the premises, on *Saturday the 14th of November next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A FARM,

Late the Estate of *Isaac Armstrong*, deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, Penn. adjoining lands of Hugh M'Gaughy, Henry Toot, and others, containing

150 Acres of Patented Land.

The Improvements are, a large two-story

STONE HOUSE,

Double Log Barn, with 3 or 4 never-failing springs, and a well of water at the house door; a large Orchard of fruit trees; a good proportion of Meadow and Woodland. The fields are well set with clover.—ALSO,

A TAN-YARD,

in good order, consisting of 17 Tats, a Bark-shed 60 feet long and 22 feet wide, with a good patent Bark-mill, a good Currier's shop, 28 by 18, with a sufficiency of water piped to the door.

Any person wishing to view the property, will please call on the tenant residing on the farm, or the subscriber living in Gettysburg. Attendance given, and terms made known, by

QUINTIN ARMSTRONG, *Ex'r.*

Oct. 26. ts

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, and Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 20th of November next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, viz.:

A Lot of Ground,

No. —, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of Dr. Jesse Gilbert, fronting on Baltimore and Middle-streets, on which are erected a two-story brick dwelling-house, and back building, with a well of water at the back door, a large frame stable and other out-buildings.—Also, on same lot, fronting on Baltimore-street, a two-story frame dwelling-house.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing 22 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Thomas C. Miller, Samuel Forney, and fronting on the Emmitsburg road. Also, one other LOT, in said township, containing 8 acres, more or less, part wood land and part clear land, adjoining lands of Jacob Sherfigh and others. Also, one other Tract of *Mountain Land*, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, containing 19 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Daniel Orner, Peter Arendt, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of *Jacob Ziegler.*

—ALSO—

By postponement, on *Thursday the 19th of November next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

THE UNDIVIDED THIRD PART OF

A Tract of Land,

situate in Reading township, Adams county, containing 100 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Daniel Myers, jr. John Baker and others, on which are erected a two-story log dwelling-house, log stable, and a spring of water near the door, and a small Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as late the Estate of *Jacob Moses* and *Tobias Starry.*

JAMES BELL, JR. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Oct. 26, 1835. ts

Gettysburg Troop!

[illegible] on *Saturday the 14th of November next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. DIEHL, *Capt.*

Oct. 26. tp

Election of Major.

AN Election will be held at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 7th of November next*, at 2 o'clock, for Major of the American Union Battalion.

DAVID SCOTT, B. I.

Oct. 19. te

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Harrisburg Chronicle,

Published by Hugh Hamilton and Son, TWICE A WEEK.

The approaching Session of the Legislature must be one of unusual interest to the people of Pennsylvania. The accusations brought against the present administration with respect to *taxes, extravagance, internal improvement*, and the *school law*, would seem to indicate that the new rulers, just elected, are *opposed*, totally and without reserve, to the policy of Governor Wolf; and it is of great interest to the people to know what policy shall be substituted for that which has been so loudly condemned.

Abuses in all the departments of government have been charged against the present administration, and *reform* has been promised; and it is of great interest to the people to know exactly the extent of the abuses, and the measure of the reform.

These are points that will make a paper at the seat of government more than usually interesting at the approaching session of the Legislature, and as the editors of the Chronicle have both the leisure, and inclination, and, they trust, the ability, to furnish ample and accurate Reports of the proceedings of the Representatives of the people, they solicit public patronage to their sheet.

The Harrisburg Chronicle will, as heretofore, be scrupulously impartial, suffering no party bias to color the Report of Proceedings of the Legislature. But at the same time, the editors promise that public measures shall be discussed fully, freely and fearlessly, in the columns of the Chronicle, such a discussion being imperiously required by the position of our Public Improvements, and of our State and National Politics.

TERMS.

For the session, twice a week, in advance $2 00

For the whole year 3 00

☞Persons furnishing six subscribers and enclosing ten dollars, shall have a seventh copy forwarded regularly for their trouble.

Harrisburg, Oct. 26.

Thomas J. Cooper

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and Customers in general, that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, *QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,* Cloths, Cassinetts, Merinos, IRON, LUMBER, &C.

all of which he will sell low for CASH, or Country Produce. ☞Call and examine for yourselves.

Gettysburg, Oct. 19. 3t

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth: and they have appointed *Monday the 23rd day of Nov. next*, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

WILLIAM FLETCHER.

Oct. 19. 3t

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade in front of the College, on *Saturday the 7th of November next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely, in full uniform.

ROBERT MARTIN, O. S.

☞An Election will be held on said day for Company Officers,

DAVID SCOTT, B. I.

Oct. 19. tp

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL B. WRIGHT, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, are desired to call with the subscriber, and settle the same, on or before the 1st *of December next.* And those who have any claims against said Estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

☞The Executor resides in Menallen township, Adams county.

WM. H. WRIGHT, *Ex'r.*

Oct. 12. 6t

ELECTION.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, October 10th, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house, on *Monday the 16th day of November next.*

J. B. McPHERSON, *Cashier.*

[Oct. 12.] te

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, I will sell, at private sale, the

VALUABLE FARM,

owned by Clarissa and Serena Lockwood. This farm contains 320 ACRES, of which [illegible] ed. It lies within one mile of the railroad and canal, is well watered, has good fencing, and, for the growth of the various crops, unsurpassed by any soil in the valley. It has little or no waste land, almost every foot of it being capable of tillage. As a place of residence, it is one of the most beautiful in the county. For more particular information, apply by letter or otherwise, to

MOUNTJOY B. LUCKETT,

Frederick, Md.

Oct. 19. 4t

☞BARGAINS.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just received, and now offers for sale, as large and well selected a stock of FRESH GOODS, as has ever been offered to the Public in this place. His Stock consists, in part, of

Fine and superfine Cloths, all colors,
Milled Cassimeres, plain, striped, plaid and corded,
Fine and superfine Cassinetts,
Sattinetts and Cords, Beaverteen,
Moleskins and Petershams,
Merino, silk and common Vestings,
3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 English and French Merinos,
Oil and common 3-4 and 4-4 Chintz, Calicoes and Ginghams,
Merino, Thibet wool, Cashmere, and Silk Shawls,
Merino, Thibet wool, Cashmere, Silk and Gauze Dress Handerchiefs,
Italian Lutestrings,
Plaid and plain Gros de Naps,
Fur Capes, Cravats, Boas,
Chinchilla and Fur Caps, &c. &c.
with almost every article in the

DRY GOOD LINE.

—ALSO—

A LARGE STOCK OF

HARDWARE,

Bar Iron, Steel, Sheet & Strap Iron, Hollow-ware, and *CASTINGS,*

Brass Andirons, Shovels & Tongs, &c.

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF FRESH

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Woodware, &c.

☞Country Merchants can be supplied with NAILS by the ton at City prices. The Public are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, Sept. 28. tf

New Goods.

THE Subscriber has just received a *FRESH SUPPLY* of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Blue, Sup. Black, Adelaide, &c. Broad Cloths, Striped and Corded Cassimeres, Fancy and plain Sattinetts, together with a general assortment of Merinoes, double and single width, of various colors, Prints, & Woollen Goods.

He has also filled up his assortment of

BOOTS,

as to be enabled to supply the varied applications of the Public.

He would very respectfully solicit the Public to call and see them; would return his grateful acknowledgments for former patronage; and with respect requests a continuance.

C. F. HIMES.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12. tf

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. D. DURKEE, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SMYTHER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 25th day of August, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 23rd day of November next*—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams; are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, Jr. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Oct. 12, 1835. te

Oil of Celsus,

For Beautifying and Preserving

HUMAN HAIR.

PREVENTING the hair from falling off, (particularly after sickness,) promoting the growth of the hair, and preserving its color—prepared only by WILLIAM GOODRIDGE, York, Pennsylvania. Sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of *S. H. BUEHLER.*

June 8. tf

The Eunuch's Confession,

OR

Scripture Views of the Saviour of Jesus Christ.

THIS is the best biblical exposition of this vitally important doctrine known to C. G. M'LEAN.

June 12th, 1835.

☞*Sold at the Apothecary & Book Store of S. H. BUEHLER.*

Gettysburg, July 6. tf

Lancaster Glue.

THE best quality of the above article for sale at the Drug and Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2. tf

OUT LOTS
FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 27th day of October next*, on the premises,

11 OUT LOTS,

situate near the Borough of Gettysburg, on the Emmitsburg road, containing from 3 to 29 acres each. On one of the Lots, containing 29 Acres and 150 Perches, is

A Log Dwelling-house,

Brick Barn, Orchard, and a spring of water.

Also—at the same time,

A LOT,

containing 8 Acres and 99 Perches, on the Millerstown road, adjoining the Seminary, on which is a small

Frame Dwelling-house

and Stable, and well of water.

Sale to commence at 12½ o'clock, when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

Sept. 28. ts

☞ A plot of the Lots can be seen at the Bank.

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, and Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Thursday the 29th of October inst*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, the following Real Estate, viz.:

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Berwick township, Adams county, containing 5 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph R. Henry, Henry Carpenter, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Jacob Fahnestock, jr.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Berwick township, Adams county, containing 21 Acres, more or less, adjoining the lots of Abbottstown, George Himes and others.

—ALSO—

Two Lots of Ground,

Situate in Abbottstown, known on the plan of said town by Nos. 5 and 6, on which are erected a large two-story weather-boarded House and Stone Kitchen, with a well of water at the back door.—Also, adjoining said house and fronting the street, are erected a large Store-room and Ware-house, with a good Barn and other Out-buildings. Also, ONE LOT, adjoining the above, and fronting on the street, on which are erected a two-story Log Dwelling-house, Log Shop, and a Frame Barn. Also, TWO LOTS, No. 53 and 54, situate in said town, on which are erected a Dwelling-house and Barn, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of water. Also, TWO LOTS, known on the plan of said town by Nos. 49 and 50, on which are erected a Dwellinghouse and a Stable. Also, TWO LOTS, Nos. 47 and 48, adjoining the above. Also,

10 other good Building Lots,

with about half an acre of land adjoining the same. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Jacob Fahnestock, sen.

JAMES BELL, JR. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Oct. 12, 1835. ts

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Liberty township, Adams county, some time in May last,

A yearling Steer,

yellow and white spotted—with a slit in the left ear.—Also, a HEIFER, of the same age, and the same ear-mark—dark brown & white spotted.

The owner or owners are desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN WEAGLY.

Fountain Dale, Oct. 12. 3t

TEMPERANCE.

THE undersigned respectfully invite their fellow-citizens to attend a meeting, which will be held in the school-house of Mr. Andrew Little, at the "Two Taverns," on *Saturday the 31st of October, inst.* at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society.

Robert Young, Josiah Benner, Samuel Durboraw, H. Houghtelin, jr. John Wilson (of C.) Peter P. Bercaw, J. M'Ilhenny, J. B. Houghtelin, W. H. Brinkerhoff, Adam Wert. Corn. Houghtelin,

Mountjoy township, Oct. 12. td

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books,

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

THE highest price in *Cash* will be given for GOOD FLAX SEED, by *S. H. BUEHLER.*

July 27. tf

FOR SALE,
A Valuable Farm,

SITUATE in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa. two miles from the Borough of Gettysburg, near the public road leading from Gettysburg to Hagerstown, containing

138½ ACRES,

OF PATENTED LAND.

The Improvements are a

Log House, & Log Barn,

an Orchard; a never-failing spring of water near the house, which is piped and running in a fountain in the barn-yard.—A large portion of this Farm is first-rate Timothy Meadow, and upwards of 15 Acres more can conveniently be made.—There is a sufficiency of Woodland.—The fencing is all in good order. The Farm is well calculated for the raising of stock, and would be a good situation for a Distillery, in consequence of there being a constant running fountain of water on the same. This Farm will be sold on accommodating terms. For terms apply to the subscriber, residing in Berlin, Adams county, Pa.

N. B. There will be sold, on the premises, on *Thursday the 29th of October inst.*

Horses, Horned Cattle, Oats,

Rye, Corn, &c.; and if not disposed of sooner, the Farm will be offered for sale on that day.

SAMUEL E. HALL.

Berlin, Oct. 12. ts

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE Board of Directors of Public Schools for the Township of Franklin, wish to employ TEACHERS for said Schools, for 5 months from the first of November next, and will meet on *Thursday the 29th inst.* at the house of Peter Mark, in Cashtown. Teachers are invited to attend,

By order,

DAVID WILLS, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 19. 2t

FRESH DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just returned from the City with a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

PAINT BRUSHES,

GROCERIES, &C.

And a handsome selection of

BOOKS.

All which he intends selling on mo reasonable terms.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 1. tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the pasture-field of the subscriber, near the Borough, on the 25th of September,

a small Sorrel Horse,

rising 4 years old, four white legs, and white forehead; gaited. ☞ If the above Horse has strayed, I will pay all reasonable expenses to the person who may take him up; and if stolen, I will give a Reward of *Ten Dollars* for his recovery.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12. 3t

TO THE PUBLIC.
C. F. HIMES

DEEMS it due the community to express his pleasure for the very satisfactory encouragement he has heretofore received whilst in co-partnership with Mr. T. DICKEY in the Mercantile business; and would cherish the hope, by proper attention to business, to retain the same.

Gettysburg, Sept. 7. tf

ARNDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY, translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale by the dozen or single copy, at the Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

Potter's Catholicon,

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—sold at the Apothecary and Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2. tf

WINDOW GLASS!

THE Subscriber has received from Pittsburg, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *WINDOW GLASS*, which he will sell at the *Manufacturer's Prices*, including Freight. He now has on hand 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 12-16, and 12-18. Retailers of the article are respectfully invited to call.

CHARLES F. HIMES.

Sept. 14. tf

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 6th day of November next*, in Abbotts-Town, Adams county, Pa. the following Property, late the Estate of GEO. BAUGHER, Esq. deceased, viz.

NO. 1.

The Mansion House, brick Barn & Tannery,

with 4 or 5 Lots in Abbottstown, laid on the plan of said Town by Nos. 85, 86, 87, and ½ of 88.

NO. 2.

Lot No. 92, with House and Blacksmith Shop.

NO. 3.

Lot No. 89, with a Log House.

NO. 4.

A Lot with a Brick TAVERNSTAND now occupied by Sebastian Heffer, jun. with stabling.

NO. 5.

A Half Lot of Ground, with a Stone Dwelling and Stabling, adjoining the above.

NO. 6.

Lot No. 51, with a Log House and Barn, fronting on Water street.

NO. 7.

Lot No. 52, with a Log House, fronting on Water-street.

NO. 8.

A Lot, with an Orchard, containing ½ an Acre, on Water-street.

NO. 9.

A Lot unimproved, containing ½ an Acre, fronting Fleet-street.

NO. 10.

A Lot unimproved, containing ½ an Acre, fronting Fleet-street.

NO. 11.

A Tract of Land, containing 17 Acres, on the Berlin and Hanover Turnpike.

NO. 12.

A Tract of Land, containing 15 Acres, adjoining the above.

NO. 13.

A Tract of Meadow, containing 12 Acres, adjoining Town Lots.

NO. 14.

A Lot, containing 1 Acre 38 Perches, in town.

NO. 15.

A Tract of Land, containing 12 Acres, adjoining Klinepeter's and Berlin and Hanover Turnpike.

NO. 16.

A Tract of Land, adjoining the above and Berlin and Hanover road, containing about 20 Acres.

NO. 17.

A Tract of Land, adjoining T. Kepner, Esq. and Michael Hoffman, containing about 25 Acres.

NO. 18.

A Tract of Land, part in Adams and part in York counties, containg about 125 Acres, with a two-story Dwelling-house, log Barn, Spring-house, and other Outbuildings.

NO. 19.

An undivided ½ part of a House and Lot of Ground, in Abbottstown.

NO. 20.

An undivided ½ part of a Lot of Ground, fronting on Middle-street, in the borough of Gettysburg.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

HENRY GITT,
JOSEPH CARL, } Adm'rs.
F. BAUGHER,

By the Court,

THOS. C. MILLER, *Clerk.*

Oct. 12. ts

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber, having recently returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, in addition to his stock of Dry Goods, &c. has opened, in part of his Establishment, a General Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which have been selected with much care, and in many instances, made according to his order.——He has also made arrangements at home to have any orders made in the best workman-like manner, so as to be enabled to meet the various applications of the Public; for the latter of which he considers himself responsible. The Stock will consist of the following, to wit:

Gentlemen's Calf Boots, (best quality.)
" Morocco do. do. do.
" Seal do. (sewed & pegged.)
" Calf and Coarse Brogues,
" Do. Shoes, (regularly made,)
" Do. do. (pegged,)
" Seal do. and Brogues,
" Pumps, Seal, Morocco & Calf, (spring & dancing)
" Slippers, plain and colored,
Ladies' Seal Boots,
" Gaiter do.
" Seal Slippers,
" Monroe do.
" Prunella, (various qualities and prices.)

Also a general assortment of *Boys, Misses, and Infants' Boots & Shoes, &c. &c.* The Public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

CHARLES F. HIMES.

Sept. 14. tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.
C. F. HIMES

WOULD respectfully give notice to the public, that he is now prepared to supply Country Teachers and Retailers of Books with EMERSON'S *READER and ARITHMETIC* at wholesale prices, as also with a general assortment of other SCHOOL BOOKS.

Sept. 14. tf

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five—before Daniel Durkee, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Upon the petition of Harman Wierman, Executor of Susannah Pittentorff, and Trustee for her Heirs, setting forth that on the 30th of December last the Orphans' Court of Adams county decreed the Real Estate of David Nickle, deceased, to William Nickle, on his entering into recognizance for the payment of the heirs, &c.; that the share of Susannah Pittentorff therein was $62 34, but the same was decreed to be paid to Judgment Creditors of Abel Pittentorff, the husband of said Susannah; and that the said Susannah is now dead, leaving heirs—

The Court Grant a Rule

on all interested in the premises, to appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held in Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of November next*, and shew cause why the said decree should not be amended, and why the aforesaid sum of $62 34 should not be paid over to the said Harman Wierman in trust as aforesaid.

By the Court,

T. C. MILLER, *Clerk.*

Sept. 21. tc

NOTICE.

Messrs. Dickey & Himes

WOULD respectfully give Notice to the Public, that the nature of the Co-partnership heretofore existing between them, has this day, by mutual consent, been dissolved; and a new arrangement has been entered into, in which the business for the future will be conducted by C. F. HIMES. The Book Accounts & Notes due the late Firm of *Dickey & Himes*, will be placed in the hands of T. DICKEY for settlement, who is duly authorised to collect the same, and who hereby requests all persons having accounts against said Firm, to present them for settlement.

Gettysburg, Sept. 7, 1835. tf

A CARD.
T. DICKEY

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Public for the very liberal encouragement he received during the time he was engaged in the Mercantile business in connexion with Mr. C. F. HIMES.

☞ The business, in future, will be conducted by C. F. HIMES, at the old stand.

Gettysburg, Sept. 7. tf

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE

ITCH,

HOWEVER inveterate, in *one hour's application*, AND NO DANGER FROM TAKING COLD, by using

Dumfries' Ointment.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety expedition, ease and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually *in one hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

Dumfries' Remedy for the

PILES.

THE proprietor beg leave to recommend (which he does with the fullest confidence) one of the most valuable remedies known for this *troublesome* and *painful* complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, he has in his possession the most unbounded testimonials that it has *more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended*, than any other popular medicine.

This remedy is perfectly easy in its application, to all conditions, ages and sexes.—Full directions, description of the complaint, &c. accompany each packet, which consists of two boxes, *Ointment* and *Electuary*.—Price, $1 for the whole, or 50 cents if but one of the articles are wanted.

☞ None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the *sole proprietor*, T. KIDDER, *immediate successor* to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-strt. near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Druggist & Apothecary.

July 13. tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE following new Works just received and for sale at the Book Store of the Subscriber:

Gutzlaff's History of China,
History of the Inquisition,
Abbott's Young Christian,
" Child at Home,
" Mother at Home,
" Corner Stone,
Six Months in a Convent,
Answer to Six Months in a Convent,
Barnes' Notes on Gospels, Acts and Romans,
Dr. Schmucker's Popular Theology, second edition,
Henry and Antonia,
Steward on Hebrews,
Watson's Theological Dictionary,
Harper's Family, Theological and

—ALSO—

Henry's, Scott's, and Clark's Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments, together with a large and general assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Works, also Bibles and Testaments of every decription, fancy and common binding, and Stationary of every description,

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 8. tf

Legislative Proceedings.
DAILY PENNSYLVANIA REPORTER.

THE proprietors of the Pennsylvania Reporter, aware of the necessity which exists for the dissemination of earlier and more minute details of the proceedings of the Legislature, than the circulation of a semi-weekly paper will admit of, design commencing, with the approaching session of the legislature, the publication of a DAILY JOURNAL under the title of the "*Daily Pennsylvania Reporter*," which will be devoted, *exclusively*, to detailed reports of the proceedings, &c, in both houses of our State Legislature. The experiment is one which can only be justified by a liberal share of public patronage—but, convinced of the necessity which prevails for the establishment of such a medium for the more general diffusion of intelligence in which every citizen of the State feels a deep interest, and determined to secure the assistance of the most able and competent reporters, and spare no pains to render the Daily Reporter worthy of public favor, they rely with confidence on the liberality of an enlightened and patriotic people to sustain them in their undertaking.

It may be well to state, expressly and distinctly, that it is designed to make the Daily Pennsylvania Reporter *emphatically a legislative paper*. Its columns will not be open to the admission of any articles of a party character—such subjects will be referred to in the semi-weekly paper alone.

Trusting to the well-known liberality of the citizens of Philadelphia, and other parts of the State, who feel an interest in the progress of our public affairs, the subscribers submit this Prospectus to their consideration, and will feel happy to receive, at their hands, a degree of support which will cheer them in the prosecution of the projected experiment.

TERMS:

The Daily Pennsylvania Reporter will be published every morning, on a good sized sheet with excellent type, at FOUR DOLLARS for the session, payable in all cases in advance. Any individual transmitting *twenty dollars*, will be entitled to *six copies* during the session.

☞ The exertions of Post-masters and others are respectfully solicited in aid of this enterprize.

PATTERSON & SMALL.

Semi-weekly Pa. Reporter.

The subscribers intend publishing this paper *twice a week*, as usual, during the approaching session of the legislature, which will be one of more than ordinary interest—and from new arrangements which are now in train of preparation, as well as from the fact that the best and most experienced reporters have been engaged to superintend the legislative department, they hesitate not to say, that the Reporter will be rendered exceedingly interesting, and in every respect more worthy of the patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed upon it.

Individuals desirous of being put in possession of full, fair and impartial reports of legislative debates and proceedings, will, we doubt not, satisfactorily attain their object, by adding their names to the list of subscribers for the Daily or semi-weekly Pennsylvania Reporter.

☞ The terms will be the same as heretofore, viz:

For the session, twice a week, in advance $2 00
For the whole year 3 00

PATTERSON & SMALL.

Harrisburg, Oct. 19. 3t

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

THIS mild and efficacious remedy possesses many advantages over other remedies usually employed for diseases of children. It has been found beneficial in the following diseases—pains in the stomach and bowels, cholic, griping, restlessness, &c. It is prepared from vegetables only.

For sale at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 12. tf

DE LA MONTERAT'S

INDIAN SPECIFIC.

THIS valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of Breast and Lungs, &c. A direction and certificates will accompany each bottle of Specific.

RUSH'S & CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Jan. 5. tf

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S
Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

CHURCH HARMONY,

A Pocket Volume of Sacred Music, by *Henry Smith*, third edition, enlarged and improved for sale by the dozen or single copy, at publisher's prices.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Bookseller, Gettysburg,

By whom orders for the above work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

TRUSSES.—Hull's Improved Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

May 26. tf

4th year of Waldie's Library.
BOOKS BY MAIL!
PROSPECTUS OF 2 NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply *books by mail* at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, & become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages, and Travels, Sketches, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures, &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country, in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family: for *one cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees' Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed everywhere as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk of idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

WALDIE'S PORT FOLIO AND COMPANION TO THE LIBRARY.

This periodical contains half as much as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chambers' Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club for himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique of its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE. Seventh, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

The Museum of Foreign Literature, and Science, price $6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio will be all supplied for $12 00.

Oct. 19. 3t